# THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

VOL. I. SALISBURY, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1865. NO. 102



**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.**

One paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

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| Daily, 1 year, | $10 00 |
| " 6 months, | 5 00 |
| " 1 month, | 1 00 |
| Weekly, 1 year, | $3 00 |
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No advertisement inserted unless paid for in advance.

The name of no subscriber entered on our books unless paid for in advance.

No one is authorized to receive and receipt for money for subscription or other work done at this Office, except the Publisher and the Proprietor.

☞ All letters concerning business of the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.



## NEW SKIRT FOR 1865

*The Great Invention of the Age in*

## HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT. This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WEST'S BRADLEY & CARY,

Late J. I. & J. O. West, Proprietors of the Invention and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic [or double] Spring Skirt. 59—dtf

## DENTISTRY.

### H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESsional Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of four teen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr W. F. Bason, at all hours.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provisions will be received; such as bacon hams, no. 1 flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices. my30tf

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A JOURNAL OF THE *LATEST NEWS*, Politics, Literature, Markets, Revenue and other Reports.

*The Great Paper of Middle North Carolina,*

Will be published on Monday of every week.

The BANNER will contain more reading matter than any other Paper in the State, and shall be thoroughly devoted to the interest of our whole people. We desire to circulate it extensively in Western North Carolina, and would earnestly request our friends to aid us in procuring subscribers.

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| | |
|---|---|
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Daily News Building, No. 19 City Hall Square New York City.

## WALTON HOUSE,

### MORGANTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED the above Hotel for a number of years, are now refitting it and puting it in good order for the accommodation of the public, and those who wish to visit Morganton and enjoy the fresh Mountain breeze, will find at the Walton House a good, comfortable Room and the best furnished table in the State.

HUNT & WALTON.
August 7th, 1865. 3mo-62.

## William H. Bailey,

*Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.*

OFFERS his professional services to the public. Claims against the Government—adjustment of confiscations—settlement of contracts and collection of debts will receive prompt attention.

Office hours 9 a. m., to 1 p. m., 3 to 6 p. m

He also proposes to establish a

*Law School in Salisbury, N. C.*

Having had about thirteen years experience as a Law Teacher; he proposes to prepare young gentlemen for the bar.

*Real Estate Agency.*

The undersigned wil give his attention, if desired to the purchase and sale of real estate.

W. H. BAILEY.

OFFICE—Register room in the Court House.
Salisbury 22, 1865. tf-76

THE

## Underwriters' Agency

OF NEW YORK,

CASH ASSETS,

## Three Million Dollars,

ISSUE POLICIES OF

## Fire & Marine Insurance

Made payable in GOLD or CURRENCY.

Negotiable and Bankable

CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE

ARE ISSUED BY THIS ASSOCIATION.

JOHN D. BROWN,
Agent.

In the absence of Mr. Brown, Mr. John M. Horah will attend to the business.

Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865.— d77 3m-pd

## WILLIAM K. OLIVER & CO.,

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding

## MERCHANTS,

### Newbern, N. C.

Having resumed business at their old stand will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of

*Cotton, Naval Stores, Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Flour, Dried Fruits, &c., &c., &c.*

Also, to receiving and forwarding Goods.

Regular lines of steamers and sailing vessels are now running between Newbern, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston.

*REAL ESTATE AGENCY,*
NEWBERN, N. C.
WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

Will give strict attention to the selling or leasing of every description of Real Estate. Persons in any portion of North Carolina having *Farming or Turpentine Lands, Coal Field or Oil Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Town or City Property* which they wish to dispense of will find it to their interest to correspond with us.

*REAL ESTATE AGENCY,*
NEWBERN, N. C.
WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

Persons wishing to purchase or lease *Farming or Turpentine Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Coal Field or Oil Lands, Town or City Property* in any portion of North Carolina will find it their interest to correspond with us.

July 13. 1m-52

## TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL Assessments made in this collection district based upon transactions which may have been carried on in Confederate currency, will be estimated as 16⅔ dollars to one of United State currency for the period covering the assessments of the income tax for 1864.

H. H. HELPER,
t'd96 Assessor 3d District, N. C.

## BOUGHTON WHEAT.

FARMERS desiring this wheat for seed will apply at once, or leave the money and sacks with Messrs. Crawford and Laurens, where a sample can be seen. Price $4 per bushel.

JOHN WASHINGTON
Salisbury, Aug. 18. 2wd-73-2tw-1

Charlotte Democrat two insertions, and send bill to this Office.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

3rd Collection District, Salisbury N. C., Sept. 1st, 1865.

AGREEABLY to instructions from the Internal Revenue Office, I have re-divided this Collection District into divisions, as follows; 1st division to include Anson, Union, Cabarrus and Stanly counties; 2d do. Rowan, Davidson and Davie; 3d do. Yadkin, Forsythe, Stokes and Surry; 4th do. Mecklenburg, Gaston and Lincoln; 5th do Catawba Iredell and Alexander; 6th do. Wilkes, Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga; 7th do. Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk; 8th do, Caldwell, Burke Mitchell and McDowell; 9th do. Yancy, Madison, Buncomb, Henderson and Haywood; 10th do., Transylvania, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee and Clay.

All persons who were doing any business in this district on the 30th day of May, 1865, for which a license is required, will be assessed from the 1st day of May, 1865. All persons who have commenced any business for which a license is required since the date of the establishment of the district, to wit: the 30th day of May, 1865, will be assessed from the date of commencement of said business.

Any person, firm, company, or corporation, desiring to engage in, prosecute, or carry on any trade, business, or profession in this district must first obtain a license therefore provided by law.

Especial attention is directed to section 53 to 70, to 71 to 78, and 116 to 123, inclusive, of the internal revenue act approved June 30th, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3 1865, relative to spirits, ale, beer and porter, and licenses.

The necessary blank applications prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for licences can be had at my office.

No manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, nor distilled spirits, brandy or wine, can be shipped out of the district unless in accordance with law.

The income tax for 1864 will be assessed in this district.

H. H. HELPER,
d193 Assessor.

## To Contractors and Bridge Builders.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 2d, 1865.

PLANS and Proposals for building a bridge over Cedar Creek, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, will be received at this office until the 18th day of September, 1865.

Bridge Builders may submit plans for a wooden bridge constructed on the "Howe Truss plan," also plans for a stone culvert. Each plan must be accompanied by proposals. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

The Contractor to do all the work and furnish all material. The transportation of the material, will be at the cost of the Company when the same has to be carried by Railroads or Steamboats.

R. W. LASITER,
President Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.
4td95

## FLOUR, FLOUR.

200 BARRELS FLOUR just received and for Sale.

McCUBBINS, FOSTER CO.
Sept 19, '65. 3td

## LATE PAPERS.

THOSE wishing late New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other Northern papers, will find them at Mr. P. H. MONTAGUE'S,

Quartermaster's Office,
tfd86 Main Street.

## SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Greensborough series of School Books, embracing Primers, Spelling Books, First, Second and Third Readers, Primary and School Arithmetics, Primary Grammar Latin Grammar, &c., &c. for sale at the "BANNER" Printing Office,

These books have received the hearty approval and adoption of the ablest and most successful Teachers in this State and have the additional commendation of being works of *home production* But independent of that, they are truly meritorious, and therefore deserve extensive patronage.

Salisbury, Aug. 12. tf-69

## TO THE LADIES.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT of Millinery Goods,

DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, Laces, Hats, Head Dresses, Veils, articles for the Toilet, and every variety necessary for lady's wear and use, of the latest style and fashion. I am also prepared to do any variety of Millinery and Mantau making, having engaged the services of a

FASHIONABLE
MILLINER

from the North who brings with her the latest styles and modes.

MRS. J. CARNCROSS,
Next to Michael Brown, Main St.
Aug. 26, '65-tf.

# THE UNION BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 22, 1865.

J. J. STEWART. EDITOR


## THE ELECTION.

The election passed off quietly yesterday. The delegates elect from Rowan, are Hon. Nat. Boyden, and Dr. I. W. Jones and as far as we learn up to the hour of going to press, the following is the vote:

SALISBURY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Nat. Boyden, | 398 |
| Col. Jones, | 123 |
| Dr. Jones, | 325 |

ATWELL'S.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Nat. Boyden, | 55 |
| Col. Jones, | 6 |
| Dr. Jones, | 46 |

LITAKERS'.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Nat. Boyden, | 46 |
| Col. Jones, | 1 |
| Dr. Jones, | 46 |

## THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.

The election is over, and the pea green ticket of the Radicals is overwhelmingly in the majority. The secret caucus is triumphant.

The vote in the County is small, the conservative elements refraining, in a great measure, from voting. To their remissness is attributable the result. The election has had the result, however, of awakening somewhat the sluggishness of the public mind from the lethargy in which the war has placed it, and by the time that another election comes around the voice of conservatism will be heard throughout the County. It is now latent. Then it will make that power felt at the polls. The election on our part yesterday, was a skirmish line against misapprehension, fear, anxiety, and terrorism. We were overthrown, but have been allowed to retain our flag which again, at the first opportunity, we will unfurl to the breeze. The principles we sustained yesterday, are the principles of our life.

For our friend, Col. HAM. C. JONES, we have a few words to say: He has illustrated in this campaign all those great and good qualities which are his well known characteristics. He accepted the position forced upon him by the young men of Rowan unwillingly; for, in the character of the times, he read the certainty of defeat. But, gallantly to the last, his steel flashed brightly in the contest. It did not win victory, but it won honor and renown; and the day will come when the people of Rowan will be glad to acknowledge his truth and greatness, and will, when his opponents are forgotten, wreath garlands to deck his political triumphs.

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KNOXVILLE.—The Chattanooga Gazette of the 7th says: "A gentleman from Knoxville yesterday reported everything quiet—stores all closed and only ten men dead."

We are happy to be able to state that affairs appear to be improving at the home of Governor Brownlow. An officer who left that place on Friday morning informs us that the number killed the night before he left was only five—three white men and and two colored. "All quiet on the Potomac."—*Nashville Gazetee.*

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### Confiscation at an End.

The Petersburg *Express*, of the 19th instant, says:

"Our readers will no doubt be gratified to learn, as they will upon a perusal of Mr. Chandler's remarks, made yesterday at Dinwiddie Court House, that all confiscation is at an end. Mr. Chandler stated that he had received orders to suspend all confiscation. This is pleasing intelligence to the Southern people, foreshadowing as it does, a policy on the part of the President, entirely in accordance with the kind, lenient and conciliatory sentiments, so beautifully and gracefully expressed by him a few days since to the large delagation of Southerners who waited upon him, and were introduced by the Hon. Mr. Macfarland, of Richmond.

Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, and Negro Testimony.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Montgomery, says he heard Gov. Parsons make use of the following expressions:

I cannot too highly estimate the wisdom of the policy of Talleyrand, who, when Europe, on Napoleon's return from Elba, was about to fulminate extermination against the people of France, plead that even in the cause of security and peace, so much inhumanity must endanger the cause itself, not merely in France, but throughout Europe; while, on the other hand, limiting the proclamation of outlawry to the head and front of the revolution, Napoleon himself would prove the only logical resistance to rebellion, and make the war a war for France, and not against her, and thus, in the end, enlist instead of repel every instinct of humanity and social order involved. Upon the adoption of such prudent counsel, in a few short weeks followed Waterloo and St. Helena. And now that slavery is dead, I can conceive no greater social evil than a class of humanity in our midst so excluded from the civil pale as to become a stagnant seething, miasmatic moral cess pool in the community. Human nature either improves or degenerates—it cannot stand still; but it cannot improve without the moral incentive of hope and a human future. The freedman must for our own security as well as his, be brought at once within the pale of civil law. His citizenship must be recognized. As a man, without any reference to his discretion or social position, he is entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. With this view I have welcomed the chivalrous proposition of General Swayne, and have advised my appointees, in good faith, to admit the freedmen to the Courts.

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### ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

The recent unfortunate affair between Col. F. and Capt. DeV., at Mobile, has led to a good deal of fashionable gossip. Col. F. is the son of a worthy and distinguished citizen of Mobile.—Young and gallant, he a year or two since wooed and won the belle of Alabama, taking to his home and heart the fairest woman of the land. In due time he was called away to the wars, and his fair wife consoled herself as best she could under the circumstances. Eventually there appeared above the horizon of fashionable society at Mobile a gay young Cuban—handsome, dashing, brilliant, rich. Never was hero of romance more exquisite in taste or polished in manners. Need we say that this young exquisite was Capt. DeV.! Among the ladies DeV. created an immediate sensation. He was the "very genteel fellow" they had been so long sying about, and as he was a soldier of fortune and occupied an honorary position on General Maury's staff, he was at once voted an Admirable Crichton in his accomplishments, and a Julius Cæsar in bravery.

The handsome young cavalier was not long in discovering who the fairest woman in Mobile was, and he soon became as much fascinated by her loveliness as Thomas Seymore was by Catharine Pari in the wicked days of Henry VIII. With plenty of Spanish gold in his pocket, a gay appearance, good address, and fine horses, the gallant Cuban fairly took young Mobile by storm. Even Claude Melnotte was not more free with the money furnished him by his tempters than he with the revenues of a sugar estate in the "ever faithful isle." At length scandal began to wag her tongue and shake her insinuating finger. The beautiful young Mobile wife walked on the streets with the dashing Cuban, waltzed with him at soirees and hops, took a seat beside him in his splendid carriage, which had just "run the blockade," went with him on reception evenings to Madam L's, and in short, accepted his attentions with all the easy confidence of a lady, secure in her position, and utterly indifferent to "the world's dread laugh."

So it fell out when the husband of the lady returned from his campaigns he heard rumors which were by no means pleasant—nothing of guilt, but something which might be construed into indiscretion. In the meantime DeV. had gone to Cuba, perhaps never to return. He did return, however, and in doing so passed through this goodly Crescent City of ours. This was about ten or twelve days ago. Arriving at Mobile he went to the Battle House, and meeting there with Col. F., some unpleasant words were exchanged, and he got badly wounded—The matter was inquired into a day or two since by an examining court, when it appeared that DeV. was altogether in the wrong; that he had spoken insultingly to Col. F., and consequently the Col. was at once discharged. So, for the time being, the matter ends.—*N. O. Times.*

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ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT CHILD MURDER.—We are informed that a couple of negroes, in Rowan county—man and wife—possessed of an infant, who desired to enjoy freedom, without encumbrance, before repairing to Salisbury, deposited their child in a hollow log, stopped up the end, and piling brush around set fire to the pile with a candle. The flames, more merciful than the fiendish parents, refused to consume the helpless one, and went out. The next day a passer-by hearing cries in the log, went to ascertain the cause, and rescued the infant from famine and death. Report says the would be murderers were sent for, soundly thrashed (they should be hung,) and ordered to provide for their child in future.—*Statesville American.*

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## GENERAL NEWS.

The entire business portion of Augusta Maine, was destroyed by fire on the 17th. The fire was the work of an incendiary and the loss is over half a million of dollars.

No action will be taken by the Executive Department on the Mississippi amended Constitution, recently received, and all others which may be sent from the South, further than communicate them to Congress.

The Confederate bondholders held a meeting in London on the 4th, and debated the prospect of a redemption of the bonds.

Some of the speakers contended that the Federal Government is responsible for them.

A committee was appointed to make inquiries and report at an adjourned meeting on the 18th of October.

The proceedings afforded so little ground for hope that the bonds declined one per cent.

The Liverpool Post points out that trade between the Mersey and southern ports is resuming its former activity. Many ships have sailed, and many more are on the eve of leaving for cotton ports.

Five of the leaders in the recent Fenian demonstration at Black Rock, near Dundalk, have been committed for trial at the Assizes without the privilege of bail. The prosecution was instituted by an order from the authorities at Dublin Castle.

The Mark Lane Express fears that three fourths of the English wheat crop will prove to be in a bad condition.

The cattle plague continues its ravages. It is stated to have made its appearance in Ireland in Donegal county.

The Common Council of London have headed a subscription with one thousand pounds sterling to compensate persons who have been compelled to kill such diseased animals.

Lieutenant-Colonel Holt, of the Pay Department United States Army, and his two clerks, have been arrested at Nashville.

A peddler was robbed and nearly murdered by four Federal soldiers near Nashville on the 9th instant.

R. B Boylston, a prominent politician in South Carolina, died at Winnsboro on the 4th instant.

The Raleigh Standard says: Special pardons for the following persons have been received at the Executive Department of this State, and can be had on application:

Wm. Auman, Montgomery Co; James Bond, Bertie; J. B. Carpenter, Rutherford; Peter R. Davies, Warren; L. S. Gash, Transylvania; C. W. Hollowell, Pasquotank; K H. Lewis, Nash; W. F. Lewis, Edgecombe; Geo. W. Logan, Rutherford; Josiah Maultsby, Columbus; John A. McDonald, Chatham; Robt M. McRacken, Columbus; A. W. Mebane, Jno. T. Mebane, Wm. A. Mebane, Bertie; T. W. Nicholson, Halifax; Geo. D. Pool, Wm. G. Pool, Pasquotank; R. M. Pearson, Yadkin; N. M. Roan, Caswell; Daniel L Russell, Jr., Brunswick, and W. H. Wheeler, Forsythe.

The Western Democrat says: A friend at Chapel Hill informs us that a rather serious difficulty occurred on the night of the 12th inst., between the negroes of the village and the students of the University. It is represented that the negroes were holding a "secret meeting," and that the students attacked them for the purpose of breaking up the meeting. A general fight ensued, in which some of the students were pretty badly injured and the negroes roughly handled, pistols and sticks being freely used.—The next day the students found that their Society Halls had been defaced and the furniture torn up by the negroes. It is represented that the students are greatly excited and will not allow a negro to show his head in the campus.

Some of the Students have been carried to Raleigh, for trial.

The weekly arrivals of cotton in New York are 25,000 bales.

Gold on the 18th, 143⅜.

A meeting was held in Richmond, on the 18th, to arrange a National Express Company. More than $150,000 were subscribed, $250,000 is to be subscribed in Richmond, and $250,000 in the Northern States.

Mr. Wykoff, the owner of the "Melvin Gold Mine," on the Rapidan river has returned from the North with seventy-five skilled mechanics and miners, and is setting to work in earnest to develop the wealth of his fortunate possession.

A New Orleans writer who has been a resident of that city for over twenty-five years, predicts that the crop of cotton now being harvested will not exceed four hundred thousand bales. In one of the New Orleans papers there is also an estimate of the crop, and this is fixed at three hundred thousand bales.

General M. D. Corse and family are at present on a visit to the pleasant town of Warrenton. General Ewell is also there.

Of the long list of names published in the Richmond papers, of persons appointed to act as a committee of reception for President Johnson, all but twelve have been notified by General Terry that they will not be permitted to serve on account of former Confederate proclivities.

A clever literary friend of Jerrold, and one who could take a joke, told him he had just had "some calfs tail soup."—"Extremes meet sometimes," said Jerrold.

The Mobile News says an artist in that city painted a dog so natural that the animal had the hydrophobia during the hot weather. He's the same man, says the Portland Press, who painted a copy of a beer bottle with such skill that the cork flew out just as he was finishing it. And after he was married he painted a picture of his first baby, that was so life like that it cried, and his wife spanked it before she discovered her mistake.

Mr. Woodward, a steward to the Duke of Buccleugh, has supplied an extraordinary illustration of the proverb. "To him that hath shall be given.—He died, leaving personal property to the amount of £30,000. The whole of this he has bequeathed to his employer. The Duke, in return, has granted the widow an annuity of £500 a year. Woodward had no children.

The man who murdered the woman who refused to live with him as his mistress when she found he was married (Dr. Hughes by name,) is in the county jail at Cleveland, Ohio. He complains that the close confinement is destroying his health, and he has lately become very penitent for his crime and even religious.

The latest advices received from Catania, Sicily, announces that the earthquake which recently occured in that province destroyed the village of Machia, containing one hundred and fifty houses. Several lives were lost and many families were ruined.

A snake, striped in appearance, and eighteen inches long, was vomited from the stomach of a son of Ira Elliott, of Lincoln, Vt., a few days ago. The boy was ten years old, and had been sick for a year past.

Mr. Dudley Sterling, of South Barre, Vt., shot a hen-hawk a few days since measuring four feet, three inches from tip to tip of wings, and twenty-three inches from beak to extremity of tail.

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WATERFALLS—CURIOUS EXPOSURE.—The feminine appendages known as waterfalls are daily increasing in size and weight, by the use of a variety of articles known as padding by many of the fair sex, who wish to obtain a "fall" of elegant proportions.—The New York *Sun* tells of an occurence which happened to a young woman a few days since, which should induce females to be exceedingly careful in selecting suitable articles for the "filling" on their hairy appendages, which should also be properly attached to their head gear. Miss Essex, a well dressed young woman, residing in Greenpoint, was standing at the corner of Thompson and Canal sts., waiting for a car, when a man—a painter to all appearance—bearing a short ladder on his shoulder, rapidly turned the corner, and not judging the distance right, came near striking the lady on the head with an end of the ladder he was carrying. As luck would have it, or perhaps ill luck, the ladder missed the woman's head, but struck her "waterfall," detached it from the back hair, and caused a general discharge of the contents, which combined the following articles: Two curled hair puffs; one piece of mourning crape; two dark colored pincushions, and one black worsted stocking. These articles had previously been carefully covered up by the slender locks of the maiden. Amid many expressions of regret the man commenced to pick up the paddings, for the purpose of returning them to the wearer, who retreated in great confusion, without waiting for her dry goods. A little boy was sent after her with the late "fall," but the lady refused to recognize them. The reporter gave the boy a dime for one of the pincushions, and intends to keep it as a specimen.

# LOCAL.

### Thanks.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Joseph White, the efficient Express agent here, for late papers in advance of the mail.

### The New Store.

Those wishing dry goods, hardware, cutlery, crockery, clothing, etc., should call upon Messrs. Owen and Sofield, at Henderson's corner. Their goods are select, and their prices wholesale and retail are low.

### Punch on the Black Elector—A Pleasant Prospect for our American Friends.

The newly-constituted Elector, Sambo, is sitting on a stump, and playing a small banjo. Enter an American gentleman, Mr. Rufus X. Smart.

Mr. Smart.—Well, Mr. Sambo, how do you do?

Black Elector (with dignity).—Massa Sambo am berry well, tank you, Sar.

Mr. Smart.—Glad to hear it, Mr. Sambo, rejoiced to hear it. Hope your crop's coming on well.

Black Elector —Pretty well, Sa. Dis white trash ain't no good much at work, but we'll soon kick'em into a better knowledge ob things, and deir priviliges in serving a kind colored genelam.

Mr. Smart.—They ought to be glad to take your money, and do your work, Mr. Sambo. By the way, you must mind and exercise your rights as a citizen.

Black Elector.—Hate exercise like the debbil, Massa. What's your name, Sar? What for you obtrude on a colored genelm taking music lesson?

Mr. Smart.—No intrusion, sir, I trust. My name is Rufus X. Smart, and I am a friend of the Honorable Hominy Buster, who hopes to have your distinguished support at the coming election.

Black Elector.—Sar, if you cheek dis nig—dis colored genelman, you'll make quaintance wid him boot on your dam skin. What you mean, Sar?

Mr. Smart.—No anger, Mr. Sambo. The Government of this almighty and everlasting country has thought proper, in its extraordinary enlightenment, to invest you with the franchise. You understand, I am sure. It has given you a vote.

Black Elector.—Dat a lie, Sar. It hab give me nuffin of de kind. Where is it? Here's my house I give you leave to go into a colored genelam's house and look. If you find de vote, bring it here directly minit.

Mr. Smart.—I have not made myself quite clear.

Black Elector.—You seem a stupid hoss, dat's clar—yup, yup, yup, puy.

Mr. Smart (aside).—I'd give five dollars for five minutes leave to canvass him with this strip of hippotamus. I'd obtain a genuine expression of his sentiments. My dear Mr. Sambo, you a gentleman of America.

Black Elector—Ah! Now you talk sensative, Sar, quite sensative, and me proud to know you. Sit down, Sar, and don't be bashful, we are all alike and equal—all cakes out of the same oven, only de colored genelam a cake which am better done. Like cake and molasses, Sar?

Mr. Smart.—Delight in it, I assure you, sir.

Black Elector.—Den steel some, come to me, and I'll lend you a stool to eat him on. Yup, yup, yup, yup, yup.

(*Sings*) Massa's name Manas-as,
Ugly little Jew,
Steel him prime molasses,
Put him in a stew.
Jiggle joggle jumpacross,
Dat am bery fine,
Den dis nigger steal a hoss,
And off to Caroline.
Jiggle, joggie, &c.,
(*for ten minutes with banjo accompaniment.*)

Mr. Smart.—Admirably clever, Mr. Sambo. I have heard nothing as good at the theatre. You would realize fifty dollars a night on the stage.

Black Elector.—Dam low dem actors, Sar. And they am tied to the clock, oblidge d to go and sing whether in humor or not, and whether 'em drunk or or sober. Dat a slavery which no colored genelam could suit to Sar.

Mr. Smart.—You are right, Mr. Sambo, and I am truly glad to hear you proclaim such unhesitating enmity to tyranny of every kind. I am sure, therefore, that you will give your vote to my friend, the Honorable Hominy Buster, whose maxim is that freedom shall roll over the universe like the boisterous air, and be bounded only by the firmament and by the eliptic.

Black Elector.—You talk jolly well, Massa. You make dam good pious preacher, Sar. "Tand up on dat stump and preach, and de colored genelam give you a dollar.

Mr. Smart.—I'll come to morrow, and do it for nothing; to-day I have an engagement, and I must go; for I am not like you, Sir, a free and unfettered gentleman who can do as he pleases and who has no master but himself.

Black Elector.—Dat berry eligent complimen, Sar, Massa Tart, and this here colored genelam am equal in politeness. You shall hab his vote when you can find it about the house, or any where. Suppose some of them young monkeys hab took it, and dropped it in de drain, may be, but I'll give them a crack and make them find it.

Mr, Smart.—Thank you, Mr. Sambo: I'll call to-morrow and drive you to the place of voting, and show you all about it. I rely on the promise of and independent American gentleman.

Black Elector (loftily.)—You may do so, Sar, (xit Mr. Smart,) Civil beast, dat am, for a white, but not know polite manners. But am now time for some rum, and some sleep. Colored genelam too precious to dan ger him health over working.

### Scenes at President Johnson's Receptions.

A Washington correspondent, says:

The visitors at the President's reception to-day exceeded in numbers and bad behavior any previous occasion. They invaded the lobbies, the stairways, the ladies' reception room, and every nook and corner except the east room, and down-stairs, where there was an abundance of space, but as every one wanted to be first, in when the doors of the Green Room would be opened, the spacious hall of the east room was not so popular with the masses.

For five long hours the masculine crowd swayed and surged in the outer hall adjoining the President's audience room, till it was almost impossible for the President's Secretary and ushers to get through them whenever it was necessary to pass from one room to another. The ventilation of this apartment being very limited, and the day extremely warm, the atmosphere became almost stifling, and many were compelled to leave being unable to stand the pressure.

So free and easy have these crowds of pardon seeking become, for ninety out of every hundred belong to this class, that some of them smoked pipes and cigars in the President's house till it was found necessary to stop it by putting up notices around the hall that "Smoking is positively prohibited." Some, however, who do not smoke chew tobacco immensely, and leave such deposits on the hall floor as to disgust cleanly disposed people.

This is a sample of the crowds who latterly, on reception days, occupy the chief time of the President. The lady visitors are numerous, and are ushered into a nearly dark room, with no windows, and as hot as an oven, to wait till the President is ready to receive them. They are waited on first, and to-day occupied the President from two till three o'clock.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the doors were opened, when the mob rushed in promiscuously and crowded around the President so rudely that he was obliged at times to speak sharply to several to bring them to a sense of propriety. A dozen tried to speak to him at once, and some, on being told to go to such a Department or to the Attorney General's office to inquire about their pardons, did not appear satisfied and wanted to argue the point with him.

One young Southernor, with more assurance than judgment, accosted the President with

"Sir, I've called to see you about my pardon."

"Have you made your application?" inquired the President.

"No, sir."

"Well, then, you must make out your application before you call upon me.—Make your application first, then call again."

But, Mr. President, I want to see you about ——"

"I've told you once what to do; pass on, if you please."

"But, sir——" persisted the youth, standing in the way, as if determined not to leave.

The President turned upon his heel and addressed the next applicant, and the discomfited youth moved off, grumbling and looking unutterable things.—When the names were called of those whose pardons were ready for delivery, one person answered, "That's my brother's name; I am here to answer for him." Another said, "I come to represent my uncle, and will receive anything for him."

In this way half a dozen would speak at once, and what a crowding and jostling to get near the table where the papers were lying; the scene was so indecorous that the President was compelled several times to rebuke them to preserve order. The great majority of callers are applicants for pardons. Out of upwards of one hundred, all waited on between three and four o'clock, only two were office-hunters, and they, for a wonder, were the most modest of the whole party, and waited till the President was disengaged before disclosing their business.


## SPECIFIC TAX.

ORDERED by the Board of Commissioners that the Specific Taxes on Billiard Tables, Insurance Companies, Daguerian Artists, Hotel keepers, Livery Stables, public Drays, Wagons, Carts, and Omnibusses, Pedlars, and on all venders of Wines, Cordials, or other spirituous or alcoholic liquors be collected forthwith

THOMAS McNEELY, Cl'k.
Sept. 11, 1865. tfd93

## FOR SALE
### At Blackwood & Co's.

Auction room on the 21st Sept. one good Pianno Forte,
Salisbury, Sept. 19 '65. 1t-d

## STOLEN.

ON Sunday night from Providence Church a young mare, three years old, collar marks on her shoulders, a clay bank, about fifteen hands high, flax mane and tail. A liberal reward will be given for the return of the property and the apprehension of the thief.

P. TREXLER
Salisbury, Sept. 19 '65. 3t-d

## SOUTHERN BOOKS.

Sterling Campbell and Albright.
PUBLISHERRS,
*And dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.,*
*GREENSBORO, N. C.,*

CONTINUE TO PUBLISH "Our Own" Serie of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Books, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammer also Bingham's Latin Grammer and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by pub ishers in any part of the United States.

☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices adderess as above.

Aug. 10th 65—3mo.

DR. JOHN F. FOARD. W. H. CUNINGGIM.
## FOARD & CUNINGGIM,
(OLD COUNTY WHARF.)
*NEW BERNE, N. C.,*
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

STRICT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL CONSIGNMENTS,
—AND—
Goods forwarded promptly by Messengers.

Statesville American and Charlotte Democrat copy one month and send bill to this office. 1md85

## SWEPSON, MENDENHALL, & CO.
GENERAL
## Commission Merchants,
*FOR THE SALE OF*
TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, & NAVAL STORES,
121 Front St., New York.

T. J. SUMNER, Company Shops, N. C.
Robert R. Swepson, Sam'l. G. Murphy, New York City.
Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro N. C.
Dan'l. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
Geo. W. Swepson, Haw River, N. C. july 5-d6m

## "MAJOR TURNER'S NEW STORE."
# ARRIVING DAILY.

A LARGE and BEAUTIFUL collection of
*LADIES HATS and TRIMMINGS,*
*MOURNING GOODS,*
*Lawn, Calicoes, Shoes and Gaiters.*

Having Jewelry and other articles of use wear an ornament.

I have also on hand a choice variety of
*Dry Goods,*
*Domestics,*
*Crockery,*
*Cutlery,*
*Hardware, &c. &c.*

All selected from the best markets of the East.

*ALSO*

VAN HAAGEN & McREONE'S ORIENTAL DETERRIVE SOAP FOR SALE.

Warranted not to rot the clothes being free from Sal-Soda or other injurious alkalies.

J. C. TURNER,
Cowan's Brick Row Main St.
August 8'1865. tf-63

## MICHAEL BROWN
### COMMISSION MERCHANT
### AND
### Dealer In Merchandise.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving the following articles, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce.

Spun Cotton assorted. No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12; Brown and Bleached shirting; Calicoes; Linen, silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Shoes, Ladie's & Gents; Hosiery; Hats Black & Drab; Suspenders; Irish Linen; Shirt Collars & Bosoms; Coats Spool Thread; Flax Thread; Buttons assorted; Hoop Skirts; Black Braid; Iron. Nails; Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars; Flour in Barrels & Sacks &c., &c.

Salisbury, July 25, 1865. ly-63—

## A Desirable Residence FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE PRIVATELY, the house and lots in the North Ward of the town of Salisbury, formerly occupied by A. Myers. The dwelling house contains eight comfortable rooms. The grounds contain nearly a whole square, well and handsomely improved, comprising all necessary out-buildings.

Possession given immediately

ALSO two fine horses for sale.

Apply to WM. MYERS.
Sept. 20, '65 7t-pd.

# A GREAT NEW STORE
## OWEN & SOFIELD

HAVE opened the store lately occupied by Henderson & Enniss, with a large assortment of

### Dry Goods,

*LADIES HATS,*
*RIBBONS,*
*SHOES and GAITERS,*
*HARDWARE,*
*CUTLERY,*
*CLOTHING,*
*GROCERIES,*

and all other articles of Household use, and ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also a large supply of good cigars. They offer them to the public at cash prices both at

### Wholesale and Retail.

This is the finest and largest assortment of Goods brought to Western North Carolina since the return of Peace. d1m 88—w1m4-pd

*FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION.*
## 1865.
*Ribbons, Millinery and Straw Goods.*

## ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF RIBBONS,
Bonnet Silks and Sattins, Velvets Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Straw Bonnets, Flats, &c.
No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore St.
BALTIMORE, M. D.

OFFER a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

ORDERS solicited and prompt attention GIVEN.
Sept. 5, 1865. pd1md-87

## AT AUCTION

On Thursday 21 Sept. 1865, one fine double seated carriage by

BLAKWOOD & CO.
Sept. 19, '65. Auctioneers.

## STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE,
SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.
June 15, 1865.

# A PROCLAMATION BY
# WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
## PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,
### To the People of North Carolina.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence. I, WM. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.

The county of Alexander will choose one member.

The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.

The county of Anson will choose two members.

The county of Beaufort will choose two members.

The county of Bertie will choose two members.

The county of Bladen will choose one member.

The county of Brunswick will choose one member.

The county of Buncombe will choose one member.

The county of Burke will choose one member.

The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.

The county of Caldwell will choose one member.

The county of Camden will choose one member.

The county of Carteret will choose one member.

The county of Caswell will choose two members.

The county of Catawba will choose one member.

The county of Chatham will choose three members.

The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.

The county of Chowan will choose one member.

The county of Cleveland will choose two members.

The county of Columbus will choose one member.

The county of Craven will choose two members.

The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.

The county of Currituck will choose one member.

The county of Davidson will choose two members.

The county of Davie will choose one member.

The county of Duplin will choose two members.

The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.

The county of Forsythe will choose two members.

The county of Franklin will choose one member.

The county of Gaston will choose one member.

The county of Gates will choose one member.

The county of Granville will choose three members.

The county of Greene will choose one member.

The county of Guilford will choose three members.

The county of Halifax will choose two members.

The county of Haywood will choose one member.

The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.

The county of Hertford will choose one member.

The county of Hyde will choose one member.

The county of Iredell will choose two members.

The county of Jackson will choose one member.

The county of Johnston will choose two members.

The county of Jones will choose one member.

The county of Lenoir will choose one member.

The county of Lincoln will choose one member.

The county of Macon will choose one member.

The county of Madison will choose one member.

The county of Martin will choose one member.

The county of McDowell will choose one member.

The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.

The county of Montgomery will choose one member.

The county of Moore will choose one member.

The county of Nash will choose one member.

The county of New Hanover will choose two members.

The county of Northampton will choose two members.

The county of Onslow will choose one member.

The county of Orange will choose two members.

The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.

The county of Perquimans will choose one member.

The county of Person will choose one member.

The county of Pitt will choose two members.

The county of Randolph will choose two members.

The county of Richmond will choose one member.

The county of Robeson will choose two members.

The county of Rockingham will choose two members.

The county of Rowan will choose two members.

The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.

The county of Sampson will choose two members.

The county of Stanly will choose one member.

The county of Stokes will choose one member.

The county of Surry will choose one member.

The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.

The county of Union will choose one member.

The county of Wake will choose three members.

The county of Warren will choose two members.

The county of Washington will choose one member.

The county of Watauga will choose one member.

The county of Wayne will choose two members.

The county of Wilkes will choose two members.

The county of Yadkin will choose one member.

The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instruction as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation there to, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The election for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52 Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29, 1865, and signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Ooath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention, thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Ooath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

*Second*—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

*Third*—All who have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

*Fourth*—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

*Fifth*—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

*Sixth*—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

*Seventh*—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

*Eighth*—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high-seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hereafter kept and maintained the same inviolate: PROVIDED, That special application may be made to the president for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State of pretended Confederate Government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms, to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the amnesty oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful.—While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office, and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 8th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HAMES, Private Secretary.


# SAWED LUMBER.

WE are now prepared to furnish any amount of PINE LUMBER, at the shortest notice. Our mill is in fine order and making beautiful lumber. We are situated on the Western N.C. Railroad, about 15 miles below Morganton, and can ship to any point to suit the purchaser.

LINDSEY & BARTON.
Morganton N. C., Aug. 25, 1865—1mod82

## *SYNODICAL NOTICE.*

THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA will meet in Fayetteville, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1865, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JACOB DOLL,
dtf81 Stated Clerk.

Books.—A fine lot of SCHOOL BOOKS just received by Messrs. McNeely & Co., consisting of Comstock's Chemistry, Well's Philosophy, Willards U. S. history, Abercromby's intellectual Philosophy, Scott's Manual of History of the U. S., Our Own School Arithmetic, Smith's Grammar, Practical Lessons in English by Bullion, McGuffy's 2d, 3d and 4th Readers, Standard Second Reader, Goodrich's 3d Reader, North Carolina Readers No. 2 & 3 Town's Grammar school reader, Blair's Lectures, McNally's Geography and Atlas, Davis' practical Arithmetic, National Primer, National 1st Reader, Webster's Spelling Book, together with a lot of Stationery, Ink-stands, Cap, letter and note paper, Envelopes, &c.

pd1mod82 McNEELY & CO.

# Seed Wheat!

*Mediterranean Seed Wheat For Sale.*

Apply to RANSOM JACOBS, at Chambers' plantation on the Yadkin River. d1w88—w2t4

## DR. R. P. BESSENT.

IS NOW AT THE BOYDEN HOUSE, WHERE he will remain for a short time. Room No. 23.
Salisbury, Aug. 22, 1865.76-tf

# DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

*OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,*

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

**Professionally Engaged.**

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

## DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

*HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S*

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

# Salisbury Male Academy

THIS School will be resumed on the 1st Monday in October. Arrangements will be made to accommodate all who may wish to attend—Terms made known when the pupils enter school

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1865. 2awd2w

# DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICES MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf.